

Labor Market REVIEW

Central Indiana Edition
Released May, 2008

Statistical Data Report for March, 2008

March 2008

*Non- Seasonally Adjusted
Preliminary Labor Force Estimates*
Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis

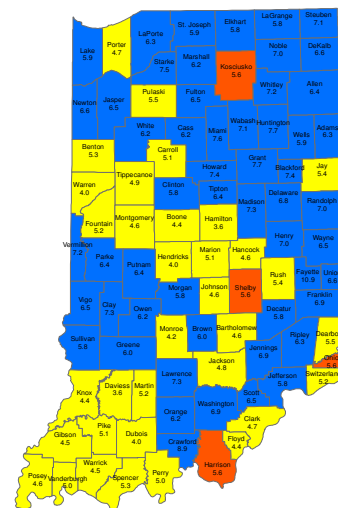


Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Rate	Rate	Rate
				03/08	02/08	03/07
U. S.	153,135,000	145,108,000	8,027,000	5.2	5.2	4.5
Indiana	3,207,412	3,028,296	179,116	5.6	5.3	4.9
EGR 5	929,851	884,208	45,643	4.9	4.6	4.3
Indianapolis Carmel MSA	895,735	852,868	42,867	4.8	4.5	4.2
Boone	28,195	26,945	1,250	4.4	4.2	3.8
Hamilton	137,228	132,292	4,936	3.6	3.4	3.1
Hancock	35,779	34,140	1,639	4.6	4.4	4.0
Hendricks	71,836	68,955	2,881	4.0	3.7	3.5
Johnson	73,292	69,941	3,351	4.6	4.0	3.8
Madison	60,008	55,615	4,393	7.3	6.8	6.7
Marion	461,347	437,699	23,648	5.1	4.8	4.6
Morgan	38,010	35,821	2,189	5.8	5.5	4.7
Shelby	24,156	22,800	1,356	5.6	5.0	4.7
Anderson City	25,795	23,808	1,987	7.7	7.1	7.5
Carmel City	31,514	30,536	978	3.1	2.9	2.5
Fishers Town	37,119	35,992	1,127	3.0	2.8	2.3
Greenwood City	25,334	24,195	1,139	4.5	4.1	3.9
Indpls City(cons.)	422,977	401,367	21,610	5.1	4.8	4.6
Lawrence Town	23,332	22,209	1,123	4.8	4.6	4.0
Noblesville City	22,004	20,944	1,060	4.8	4.6	3.9

LABOR MARKET REVIEW

This newsletter is a monthly report on a variety of statistical data for Economic Growth Region (EGR) 5. EGR 5 consists of Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan, and Shelby counties.

March Non Seasonal
Unemployment Rate



Non Seasonal Unemployment Rate

- Below State Rate
- Same as State Rate - 5.6%
- Above State Rate

ALL ABOUT UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

For a detailed report on how the government measures unemployment rates click on the following link: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cps.htm>

For the detailed news summary regarding the employment situation in the United States click on the following link:

<http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/empst.pdf>

REGIONAL AND STATE UNEMPLOYMENT (SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported the regional and state unemployment rates were generally higher in March. Overall, 36 states recorded over-the-month unemployment rate increases, 5 states registered decreases and 9 states had no change in their rates. Over the year, jobless rates were up in 39 states, down in 9 states and unchanged in 2 states. Michigan continued to report the highest state unemployment rate, 7.2 percent. The states with the next highest rates were Alaska, 6.7%; California, 6.2%; Rhode Island, 6.1%; and Mississippi, 6.0%. South Dakota again posted the lowest rate, 2.5%, followed by Nebraska at 2.9%. Overall, 19 states reported unemployment rates that were significantly below the U.S. rate, 5 states recorded measurably higher rates, and 26 states had rates that were statistically little different from that of the nation.

SURROUNDING STATES UNEMPLOYMENT March, 2008

(Non- seasonally adjusted)

Illinois- 5.7%
Kentucky- 6.1%
Michigan- 7.9%
Ohio- 6.1%

Indianapolis- Carmel MSA

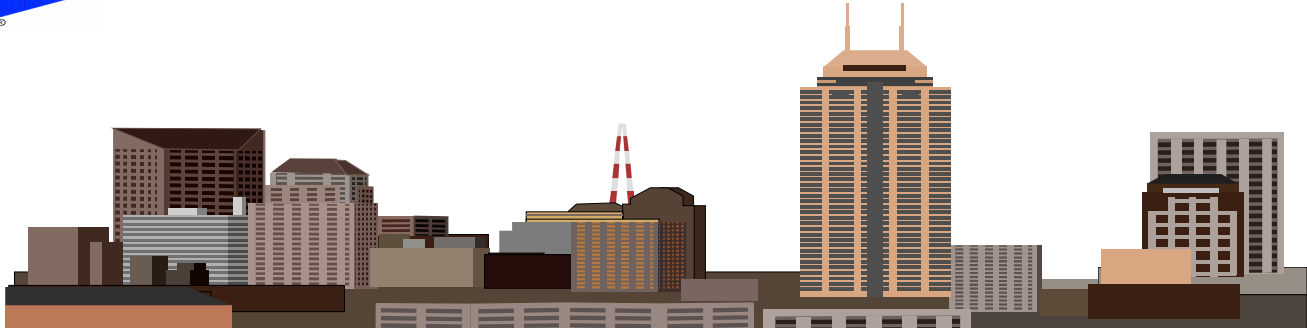
Includes: Boone, Brown, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Marion, Morgan, Putnam & Shelby counties.

PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT



North American Industry Classification System

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, CES



	MARCH 2008	FEBRUARY 2008	MARCH 2007	CHANGE			
				FEB. 2008 TO MAR. 2008	MAR. 2008 TO MAR. 2007	MAR. 2008 TO MAR. 2007	2007 TO 2008
Total Non-farm	912,100	905,200	905,000	6,900	0.80%	7,100	0.80%
Total Private	787,800	781,300	783,000	6,500	0.80%	4,800	0.60%
Goods Producing	146,900	145,300	148,000	1,600	1.10%	-1,100	-0.70%
Service-Providing	765,200	759,900	757,000	5,300	0.70%	8,200	1.10%
Private Srvc Providing	640,900	636,000	635,000	4,900	0.80%	5,900	0.90%
Natural Res & Mining	700	700	800	0	0.00%	-100	-12.50%
Construction	49,500	48,100	49,400	1,400	2.90%	100	0.20%
Manufacturing	96,700	96,500	97,800	200	0.20%	-1,100	-1.10%
Durable Goods	60,300	60,100	61,400	200	0.30%	-1,100	-1.80%
Transportation Equipment Mfg	16,600	16,500	17,200	100	0.60%	-600	-3.50%
Non-Durable Goods	36,400	36,400	36,400	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Chemical Manufacturing	15,900	15,900	16,200	0	0.00%	-300	-1.90%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	196,500	194,800	193,900	1,700	0.90%	2,600	1.30%
Wholesale Trade	48,100	47,900	47,600	200	0.40%	500	1.10%
Retail Trade	96,700	95,700	94,700	1,000	1.00%	2,000	2.10%
Trans, Warehouse, Utilities	51,700	51,200	51,600	500	1.00%	100	0.20%
Transport & Warehouse	48,100	47,600	47,800	500	1.10%	300	0.60%
Information	16,600	16,600	16,100	0	0.00%	500	3.10%
Financial Activities	62,100	62,200	62,000	-100	-0.20%	100	0.20%
Professional and Business	126,700	126,000	126,500	700	0.60%	200	0.20%
Administrative and Support	70,400	69,500	70,100	900	1.30%	300	0.40%
Educational and Health	117,100	116,400	114,200	700	0.60%	2,900	2.50%
Health Care and Social	95,800	95,400	92,800	400	0.40%	3,000	3.20%
Leisure and Hospitality	86,000	84,400	86,800	1,600	1.90%	-800	-0.90%
Accommodation and Food	75,000	73,500	76,000	1,500	2.00%	-1,000	-1.30%
Food Services and Drinking	67,700	66,300	67,800	1,400	2.10%	-100	-0.10%
Other Services	35,900	35,600	35,500	300	0.80%	400	1.10%
Government	124,300	123,900	122,000	400	0.30%	2,300	1.90%
Federal Government	14,500	14,500	14,400	0	0.00%	100	0.70%
State Government	30,200	30,200	30,000	0	0.00%	200	0.70%
Local Government	79,600	79,200	77,600	400	0.50%	2,000	2.60%

Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports:

On the last business day of March, there were 3.7 million job openings in the United States, and the job openings rate was 2.6 percent, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The job openings, hires, and total separations rates were essentially unchanged in March. This release includes estimates of the number and rate of job openings, hires, and separations for the total non-farm sector by industry and geographic region, (BLS News release, <http://www.bls.gov/news.release/pdf/jolts>

Worker productivity rose by a better-than-expected amount in the first 3 months of the year, while labor cost pressures eased (Martin Crutsinger, Associated Press, "Worker Productivity Up at 2.2 Percent Rate in First Quarter,"

<http://customwire.ap.org/dynamic/stories/E/ECONOMY?SITE=MABOC&SECTION=HOME&TEMPLATE=DEFAULT&CTIME=2008-05-07-08-54-49/>). The Labor Department reported today that productivity, the amount of output per hour of work, increased at an annual rate of 2.2 percent in the first quarter. That was slightly higher than the 1.5 percent increase which had been expected. In a sign that inflation could be easing, labor cost pressures slowed a bit. Unit labor costs rose at an annual rate of 2.2 percent, down from a 2.8 percent rise in the final 3 months of last year. While rising wages and benefits are good for employees, these increases can lead to higher inflation if businesses are forced to boost the cost of their products to cover the higher payroll costs.

The dollar advanced sharply against several key rivals Friday, after the U.S. Labor Department reported that April unemployment rate fell to 5.0 percent and 20,000 jobs were lost, far fewer than expected (Riva Froymovich, "Dollar Rises Against Euro and Yen After Jobs Data," The Wall Street Journal, May 3-4, page B4). The Euro declined by more than a full U.S. cent to \$1.5360, its lowest level in more than a month. This comes a week after the currency climbed to a historical high of 1.6020. Also Friday, the dollar increased to its highest level since February against the yen. U.S. employment fell in April for the fourth straight month, but at a much slower pace than previously suggesting the economy may be starting to find its footing after several months of stagnation. The dollar took this as positive news. The data included a surprising decline in the jobless rate and supported expectations that the Federal Reserve will keep official interest rates steady for an extended period as it gauges the effect of past rate cuts and recent credit initiatives on financial markets and the economy.

Encouraging news for the slumping U.S. economy came today as a key survey of non-manufacturing business executives showed unexpected growth in the service sector in April (CNNMoney.com, http://money.cnn.com/2008/05/05/news/economy/ism_services/index.htm?postversion). The Institute for Supply Management's (ISM) non-manufacturing index rose to a reading of 52 from 49.6 in March. Economists were expecting a reading of 49.6 in March, according to a consensus compiled by Briefing.com. A reading above 50 indicates growth in the sector.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX



1 Month Percent Change

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Midwest Urban Average (All items)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.7	-0.3
2008	0.6	0.2	0.9									

12 Months Percent Change

Not Seasonally Adjusted

Midwest Urban Average (All items)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2007	1.2	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.3	1.8	3.1	3.7	4.1	3.8
2008	4.3	3.8	3.7									

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

Economic Growth Region 5 Quarterly Workforce Indicators

(Male and Female 14-99)

Quarterly Workforce Indicator	Q1 2007
Total Employment	881,370
Net Job Flows	1,149
Job Creation	56,995
New Hires	142,372
Separations	174,860
Turnover	11.9%
Avg Monthly Earnings	\$3,806.00
Avg New Hire Earnings	\$2,349.00

All NAICS Sectors (private and public)
**Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal
Employer-Household Dynamics,
Local Employment Dynamics (LED)**

Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

Anderson MSA*

(Madison County)

PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT



North American Industry Classification System



	MARCH 2008	FEBRUARY 2008	MARCH 2007	CHANGE FROM			
				FEB. 2008 TO MAR. 2008	MAR. 2008 TO MAR. 2008	MAR. 2008 TO MAR. 2008	MAR. 2008 TO MAR. 2008
Total Non-farm	40,500	40,000	41,500	500	1.30%	-1,000	-2.40%
Total Private	33,100	32,700	34,400	400	1.20%	-1,300	-3.80%
Goods Producing	5,200	5,200	6,100	0	0.00%	-900	-14.80%
Service-Providing	35,300	34,800	35,400	500	1.40%	-100	-0.30%
Private Srvc Providing	27,900	27,500	28,300	400	1.50%	-400	-1.40%
Mining & Construction	1,400	1,400	1,600	0	0.00%	-200	-12.50%
Manufacturing	3,800	3,800	4,500	0	0.00%	-700	-15.60%
Durable Goods	2,500	2,600	3,200	-100	-3.80%	-700	-21.90%
Motor Vehicle Parts Mfg	1,000	1,000	1,500	0	0.00%	-500	-33.30%
Trade, Transportation, Utilities	8,500	8,500	8,800	0	0.00%	-300	-3.40%
Wholesale Trade	1,400	1,400	1,400	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Retail Trade	5,100	5,100	5,500	0	0.00%	-400	-7.30%
Trans,Warehouse, Utilities	2,000	2,000	1,900	0	0.00%	100	5.30%
Information	600	600	600	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Financial Activities	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Professional and Business	2,500	2,400	2,600	100	4.20%	-100	-3.80%
Educational and Health	8,100	8,000	8,000	100	1.30%	100	1.30%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,800	4,600	4,900	200	4.30%	-100	-2.00%
Other Services	1,700	1,700	1,700	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Government	7,400	7,300	7,100	100	1.40%	300	4.20%
Federal Government	300	300	300	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
State Government	1,600	1,600	1,500	0	0.00%	100	6.70%
Local Government	5,500	5,400	5,300	100	1.90%	200	3.80%
Local Govt Education	3,000	2,900	2,900	100	3.40%	100	3.40%

Anderson, Columbus, Kokomo and Michigan City Metropolitan Statistical Areas are currently published as unofficial/Non-BLS area estimates. BLS funding for these MSAs was suspended for 2008 but Indiana will continue to estimate for these areas.

WAGE DEMAND **EGR 5**

As of 4-27-08

Average Annual Wage Demand	Median Annual Wage Demand	Number Of Applicants
\$30,610	\$22,880	22,576

The Department of Workforce Development's Customer Self Service System (CS3) performs matches between job applicants seeking work and employers looking for new employees. **Wage Demand** provides the applicants' desired wages and the number of applicants registered in CS3. Applicants define their wage expectations for the work that they would like to obtain. An average wage demand and median wage demand are calculated for the selected geographical area. The data are available from the state level to the county level. For other areas, check out our web site: under Wage Demand on the Site Map/Index.



EGR 5 Applicant Pool

As of 4-27-08

Job Title	Number of Applicants
Assemblers (Factory Work)	4,161
Production Laborers	3,520
Forklift/Industrial Truck Operators	2,839
General Office Clerks	2,168
All Other Machine Operators	2,113
Hand Packers & Packagers	2,031
Administrative Assistants	2,024
Cashiers, General	1,879
Stock Clerks : Stockroom/Warehouse	1,798
Customer Service Reps -Utilities	1,779
All Other Hand Workers	1,559
Receptionists/Information Clerks	1,557
File Clerks	1,552
Data Entry Keyers, Except Composing	1,544
All Other Managers And Administrators	1,418
Shipping & Receiving Clerks	1,382
Order Fillers - Wholesale/Retail Sales	1,315
Production Helpers	1,226
Secretaries - Other	1,165
Postal Service Clerks	1,088

The pool of applicants who are registered in the CS3 system is examined each week. The data are available from the state level to the county level. For other areas, check out our web site: <http://www.hoosierdata.in.gov> under Applicant Pool on the Site Map/Index.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT CLAIMS BY LOCAL OFFICE

Source: Indiana Workforce Development, Research & Analysis, Workforce Transition Unit

Initial Claims						Total Claims					
	Mar	Feb	%	Mar	%		Mar	Feb	%	Mar	%
	2008	2008	Change	2007	Change		2008	2008	Change	2007	Change
Local Office						Local Office					
Anderson	1,138	785	45.0%	802	41.9%	Anderson	10,570	9,091	16.3%	9,891	6.9%
Indpls. Eastside	3,393	3,185	6.5%	2,405	41.1%	Indpls. Eastside	38,511	35,210	9.4%	28,953	33.0%
Indpls. Westside	2,611	2,350	11.1%	1,945	34.2%	Indpls. Westside	27,107	24,132	12.3%	18,747	44.6%
Shelbyville	1,302	1,059	22.9%	779	67.1%	Shelbyville	14,140	12,455	13.5%	16,294	-13.2%

*Total Claims include both initial and continued unemployment insurance claims

HOOSIERS BY THE NUMBERS
www.hoosierdata.in.gov



Deani Purvis serving...Boone, Hamilton, Hancock, Hendricks, Johnson, Madison, Marion, Morgan and Shelby counties

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